

UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

(856) 455 – 2267

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April 3, 2017

Charles F. Seabrook School

Grades PreK - 3
Mr. Stephen Wilchensky, Principal
Ext. 4201
1373 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 451 – 1930

Elizabeth F. Moore School

Grades 4 & 5
Dr. Lindsay McCarron, VP/Curr. Coord.
Ext. 5201
1361 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 451 – 8678

Woodruff School

Grades 6 - 8
Dr. Edward Regan, Principal
Ext. 3201
1385 Highway 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302
Fax: (856) 453 – 7077

Child Study Team Mr. Jeff Chierici, Interim CST Director - Charles F. Seabrook School Ext. 4134 Fax: (856) 451-1673

Upper Deerfield Township School District
1385 State Hwy. 77
Seabrook, NJ 08302

Dear Parents in our Upper Deerfield Township School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, we tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Woodruff School and Seabrook School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within our Upper Deerfield Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 122 tested water samples taken among our three schools, 109 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]) with the remaining 13 testing above this level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action our Upper Deerfield Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations. Of the 122 samples collected, only 13 samples had levels above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]. These areas are identified in the table below and were from the Seabrook and Woodruff schools as none of the samples from Moore School tested above the threshold.

Sample Location – SEABROOK SCHOOL	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Hall Across Main Office – Drinking Water Bubbler	92.0	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 8 Drinking	99.4	Disconnected supply to outlet

Water Bubblers		Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 7 – Sink Faucet	21.8	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Sample Location – SEABROOK SCHOOL	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Classroom 5 – Drinking Water Bubblers	15.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 3 – Drinking Water Bubblers	31.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 3 – Sink Faucet	16.2	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Hall Adjacent Classroom 1 – Drinking Water Bubblers	46.9	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK"
Classroom 10 – Sink Faucet	17.4	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Art Room – Closest to Door Sink Faucet	23.0	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Kitchen by Side Hall Entrance- Kitchen Steam Table	62.0	Disconnected supply to outlet
Kitchen – Kitchen Steam Table	37.8	Disconnected supply to outlet

Sample Location – WOODRUFF SCHOOL	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Consumer Science Room – Home Economics Cold Outlet	32.6	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"
Consumer Science Room – Home Economics Cold Outlet	86.7	Disconnected supply to outlet Posted signage "HAND WASHING ONLY"

These were the only areas that tested above the acceptable levels in our schools. The remedial action is noted and these areas will be re-tested on April 26, 2017 with the new results being reported upon receipt.

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. It can cause damage to the brain and

kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.


For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 1:30pm and are also available on our website at udts.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Bill Widen, CEFM at (856) 455-2267 ext. 4234.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,



Peter L. Koza, Ed. D.
Superintendent of Schools